

# PEACE NEWS

The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union serving all who are working for Peace

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## Prepare for Peace—Not Raids

### George Lansbury's Faith In His Message

TO THE EDITOR OF "PEACE NEWS"

SO very many of my friends and colleagues of the P.P.U., the F.o.R., and other peace organizations have sent me kind good wishes when I visit Germany that it is not possible for me to acknowledge them all.

Will you therefore allow me to say how very much I appreciate their kindly thought and good wishes. I am quite conscious of my own weakness to do more than try to live up to their expectations.

We do not expect "miracles." All the same we have faith that our message of conciliation, justice, and peace is true and this binds us all together.

GEORGE LANSBURY.

### REFUSAL TO PAY INCOME TAX

#### Pacifist Goes to Prison

WHILE many pacifists are discussing the rights and wrongs of paying taxes which would be used for war purposes, one man has been sent to prison for the non-payment of £2 14s. 9d., income tax.

He was Walter James Clayfield, a London laundry mechanic, of Booth Road, Hendon, N.W., who was summoned at Clerkenwell last week.

"As a conscientious objector to war, I have no intention of paying," he told the magistrate, Mr. Brodrick. I have a conscientious objection to paying income tax toward the murder of human beings. You must do as you please about it."

"It is not as I please," protested the magistrate.

"If I were to pay somebody to commit a murder on my behalf I should be in the dock, charged with murder," added Mr. Clayfield. "I do not intend to pay this, because I should be guilty of the crime of getting other people to commit murder."

"Very well," replied Mr. Brodrick, "shall we say £2 14s. 9d. or five days?"

Mr. Clayfield was released on Tuesday.

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### TACKLE ROOT OF PROBLEM

#### Offer to Test Masks Ignored

Special to PEACE NEWS

AN offer to risk his life in testing the efficacy—or otherwise—of the respirator being manufactured by the Government for use by civilians in the event of war, made by Mr. Edgar A. Shaw, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has been ignored by Dr. H. D. Woodroffe, county director of the Oxfordshire Red Cross Society.

"Only three simple conditions were attached," Mr. Shaw told PEACE NEWS:—

"1. Personal choice of the mask from the A.R.P. Depot.

"2. A scientist of my selection to attend me at the place of experimentation.

"3. Before one of the more lethal gases was used, the mask should be tested first with sneezing powder."

Although Mr. Shaw's offer to test a mask by wearing it in a chamber containing the most deadly gas likely to be used in any future war has not been accepted, the Home Office, to whom a copy of the challenge was sent, informed him that the respirator had "been subjected to the most exhaustive tests against all types of gases which . . . might be used."

#### FALSE CONFIDENCE

Although the Home Secretary was said to be "entirely satisfied that it will give complete protection so far as the eyes, lungs, and nose are concerned against these gases," the Home Office added that no claim had been made that the respirator would protect other parts of the body from the liquid or vapour of persistent gases.

"It is clearly impossible," said the Home Office, "that it could do any such thing."

"That declaration," said Mr. Shaw, "should dissipate the false confidence which is being built up that we are providing civilian protection against bombing from the air. Against vesicants, such a mask is not of the slightest avail."

This point has been underlined by the Home Office itself, which recommends the preparation of gas—"proof"



### The Needs of Britons—and Others—in Spain

From Our Special Correspondent  
CASTELLON-DE-LA-PLANA,  
March 27.

THE response to my appeal for literature for the hospitals has been disappointing except in the case of one generous pair of readers in Oldham.

Others might be stirred into emulating them could they have heard what was said to me by a young Scot yesterday—"If only the readers of your paper knew how much their books mean to us, how much we appreciate them!"

Eighty kilometres from here, in the same province, is a very large hospital at Benasal. I am told there are

rooms for "protection against liquid or vapour from persistent gases."

Referring to such attempts to build up civilian morale, Mr. Shaw suggested "it would be far more reasonable for Parliament to be concentrating its intelligence upon a more imperative question, namely the abolition of the senseless horror of bombing from the air."

"One would imagine," he added, "that no price would be too high to pay for the ending of that brutal and mutually destructive weapon."

Mr. Shaw is a Methodist lay preacher and treasurer of the North-Eastern Council of Action.

numbers of British there, and that life is very wearisome. Perhaps somebody might care to send them a few books and magazines. If so, they should be addressed

Para los Heridos Ingleses, Hospital de Sangre, Benasal, Castellon-de-la-Plana, Spain,

and should be marked *impresos*, meaning "printed matter."

The sender might do worse than enclose the copy of PEACE NEWS in which this appeal appears. The paper is already attracting attention and promoting discussion among British and American wounded here.

### WAR TO LAST 3 YEARS?

As to the war itself, the picture on this page is a reproduction of a poster issued by the propaganda department of the provisional Government of Madrid. It shows how many nationalities are uniting to "defend" democracy.

Our Special Correspondent adds: During a visit to the "Pioneers" of whom I have already told you, I learned yesterday that two of the older boys had been sent for by their parents, who are in Madrid, "to be enrolled in the Alerta." That is the name of the group of schools where youngsters between 14 and 20 are given pre-military training.

(Continued on page 2, foot of col. 1)

# LORD PONSONBY

reviews some

## OBSTACLES and DIFFICULTIES

### Reflections and Comments

I HAVE been thinking over the various obstacles and difficulties with which we in the P.P.U. are confronted in order to see if there are any steps we are neglecting by which they may be overcome. Some are specific, but others, no less formidable, are illusive and extensive.

The first I would mention is Money. Our organization has grown with unexpected rapidity. Some of us were aware that if our appeal could reach the people the uncompromising attitude we adopt would elicit far more widespread support than was generally supposed.

But as we grew the need for funds grew also if, by a central organization, we were to keep in touch with our ever-increasing membership. In meeting our immediate obligations we have been successful.

But we are aware that our object is not confined to holding demonstrations over a few months but to establishing for years to come a rallying ground for sane opinion which will not only be instrumental in warding off another war but which may proceed to convert a formidable body of opinion in the country to press for the complete abandonment of the war weapon.

This means the collection of a considerable sum of money. A flash in the pan can be done with a few thousand pounds. The consolidation of a

permanently founded society wants more.

Lack of funds is therefore still one of our more serious handicaps.

NOT unconnected with this but at the same time beyond the control of money-expenditure is our lack of Publicity.

If the general public were informed of the astonishing response we get in audiences up and down the country, they would not only be surprised but many would themselves begin to reflect as to whether there was not "something in it." But the largest gatherings with their overflow meetings never reach beyond the local press.

It is safe to say that no movement of today can compete with us in rousing attention, interest, and enthusiasm. Yet in the national press hardly a line of comment or report will be found.

Money could only help us here to a small extent. The boycott is deliberate.

Ours is a revolutionary creed against tradition and against authority; and the stronger we grow the more concerted plans must be adopted to prevent us getting full publicity, the greater must be the attempt to make public opinion ignore us.

To take a recent instance: if the streets of Guildford had been blocked and hundreds turned away from the largest picture house in the town for any other cause but that of pacifism, there would most certainly have been comment on it in the London press. As it was there was not a line.

I am inclined to think that a publicity agent of our own getting to work the same night by telegraph might be helpful. But that means money.

WE have definite opponents in the Government, most of the recognized authorities and official church representatives.

This goes without saying. All great movements embodying a change of ideas and a new direction for thought have met in their initial stages with similar opposition.

They must necessarily constitute our target. But with all their immense power they cannot in the long run suppress the growth of a new moral consciousness or the rational exposure of the fallacies in the policies they support.

The masses are far better educated in these days, and the more any attempt is made to dragoon them the more are they likely to react and think out for themselves problems which deeply affect them.

In this connexion there is no need whatever for despair.

A subtle, all pervading, spiritual, rational, psychological, sane and continually increasing wave of human thought is the strong ally which is working with us.

Against its stale traditions, superficial arguments and authoritarian pronouncement can be of little avail. But we must fully recognize that the glamour of excitement and the temporary relaxation of economic stress

### which confront Pacifists

are for the time being more formidable weapons than any we possess.

PARLIAMENT has, so far as we are concerned, been disappointing. In the absence of George Lansbury, from illness, there has been no vigorous presentation of our case in the Commons.

In the Lords, where there is greater freedom, the pacifist contention is known and not infrequently debated. While neither section of the Opposition officially supports us, and indeed both find it politic to condemn us, there are individual members who by no means rule us out as negligible.

I keep at the back of my mind the idea of putting forward a candidate at a by-election if circumstances were favourable.

A case so clear cut as ours would, I feel confident, appeal to the electorate.

If expounded by a whole-hearted supporter of ours, a good many misapprehensions and deliberate misrepresentations might be got rid of.

Meanwhile, however, the political committee is doing excellent work in organizing conventions at Manchester and Birmingham. The conversion of Parliament seems a colossal task.

But one has only to look back through comparatively recent history to find instance after instance of policies regarded as dangerous, ridiculous, and fantastic finally adopted, generally accepted, and established as incontrovertibly sound.

THE last obstacle I shall touch on this week is one to which I have already alluded in previous weeks. It is the ardour and obvious sincerity of those who work for a half-way house.

They regard our attitude as too idealistic and impracticable. So they will not bolt the door completely but leave a crack open for a modified form of cooperative war for preventive purposes.

But in spite of their dialectical abilities and the various organizations which support them, I find that the policies of collective security and an international police force which they advocate are by no means gaining fresh adherents.

On the contrary, their ground is being undermined by attack on both sides: by those of us who want the door to be finally locked and bolted and those who consider it wiser to leave it as open as it has ever been. The latter are rather apt to pay lip service to collective security. But when asked to define it precisely their lack of confidence in it becomes very apparent.

So I do not regard this obstacle as at all formidable. But our speakers and propagandists must give careful study to the arguments.

Arthur Ponsonby

## ANGLICANS PROTEST AT CHURCH ASSEMBLY DECISION

By a PEACE NEWS Reporter

THE first specifically pacifist meeting ever organized for members of the Church of England, held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on Monday evening, under the chairmanship of Canon H. R. L. Sheppard, declared its

**"passionate conviction that Jesus Christ would refuse in any cause whatever to employ the methods of modern war."**

Further, the clergy and laity present denied "that the disciples of Christ ought ever to employ means their Master would not sanction," and therefore

deplored "the attempts made at the Church Assembly to reconcile the teaching of Christ with the practice of war," and urged "all members of the Church to maintain that war is essentially evil and as such incapable of advancing the kingship of Christ."

Hundreds of those at the meeting later marched in procession, with torches, and led by Dr. Sheppard and other clergy, to Lambeth Palace, where a deputation presented the chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury with a copy of the resolution

which had been adopted.

"You cannot avoid the conclusion," Dr. Sheppard had said earlier in the evening, "that a Christian must be a pacifist," and the Archdeacon of Stoke, who moved the resolution giving effect to this conviction, told how the Church Assembly itself had declared war as a method of settling international disputes to be unchristian.

Nevertheless, the Church Assembly had made exceptions in the case of a war of "defence"—which really meant any war which the Government said was right—and a war "in the interests of international security and peace"—which was a contradiction.

The Archbishop of York, he said, had recently advocated a course which, in his own words, "had nothing about it that was necessarily Christian," and the next speaker, the Rev. C. Paul Gliddon, asked how it was that in this one particular direction the method of Jesus Christ was indistinguishable from the method of the world outside.

"We do not act as though we believe in God," said the Rev. Father Andrew, who illustrated his point by saying that people were ready to cast their bread upon the waters if they could tie a piece of string to it first.

### POWER OF AN IDEA

Victor Hugo had said there was something stronger than armaments, and that was an idea when its time had come. Had not the time come when cooperation should take the place of competition, when faith and love should take the place of fear and hatred?

Canon Stuart Morris appealed to people "to sympathize tremendously with men who found themselves in the positions of Archbishops within an established church." A pacifist church might even have to face disestablishment, although he thought that if that had to come it could not come on a better issue than that of pacifism.

(Continued from page 1, column 4)

Notice that if, as we are told, these boys are not sent to the front till they are 17, this phase of Armageddon is expected to last at least three years more.

Yet few of those I talk to will admit as much.

A striking contrast to this story is furnished by a postage stamp designed to raise funds for war-orphans. One reached me on a letter from Professor Brocca, who is working overtime for refugees in Valencia.



# WHAT POLISH PACIFISTS MUST ENDURE

## Determined State Effort at Militarization

THE lives of pacifists in Poland are not made very comfortable by the authorities. It is almost impossible for us who live in a country where freedom of speech is a byword to visualize the difficulties with which they are confronted.

During the last six years there have been 24 war resisters who refused to do military service on religious grounds. They were severely punished and sometimes barbarously treated. Probably there were many more conscientious objectors, because all cases of refusal to do military service are not known.

THE Minister of Education declared in Parliament in January that there was no other country so genuinely pacifist as Poland. Many people did not realize that this symptom was dangerous, he said: to maintain Poland's independence was unthinkable if her defence force was not increased to the very utmost.

He went on to say that teachers ought to arouse the collective instinct of self-preservation and to foster it, as it was the essential condition for the military readiness of the nation. Intensive military training is carried on in all types of schools.

Other evidence of the determination to militarize Poland is to be found in the fact that every civilian is compelled to take part in air "defence."

### DISSOLVED

An indication of the tendency of the authorities to quell any peace-minded organization may be gathered from the following:

In August, 1936, a committee for peace was set up at Warsaw. This committee intended to send twelve delegates to the Brussels Congress of the R.U.P. (International Peace Campaign), but the delegates could not get passports.

The committee organized lectures, distributed leaflets and published a pamphlet, which was confiscated. On February 10 the activities of this committee were brought to a close and it was dissolved by the authorities.

Bearing in mind that the committee was based on the League-of-Nations-pacifism, and that the Brussels Congress had very little to do with real peace action, we can form an opinion as to the attitude of the Government toward anti-militarist propaganda.

## LETTERS IN PRISON

From a Correspondent

I have recently received a letter, in answer to a Christmas card sent by the Bexhill Group of the Peace Pledge Union, from M. Henri Meynaud, a war resister in prison in French Guiana.

He says he has been greatly cheered by the letters which he has received from many comrades, but that he has not been able to reply to them through not knowing their addresses, and asks me to "make his excuses and thank them for him."



Murder: I look better in uniform. Fitz in the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

## They Work for Peace Too

From a Correspondent

READING the February 27 issue of PEACE NEWS, I want very especially to have you know that among the "Women who want no 'defence,'" you are to number us of the Women's Peace Union of the United States.

For we are working for a Constitutional Amendment to outlaw war and preparedness. Categorically, with the utmost clarity, we have again and again publicly stated our longing for independent disarmament or disarmament by example, as we sometimes call it.

Last June, with some of the committee, I went down to the Democratic Convention in Philadelphia, where we picketed the steps of the auditorium, with flaunting ribbons—"disarmament by example. Abolish the Army and Navy."

We were noticed, by the police, the people, and finally by Mr. Lowell Thomas, one of our great broadcasters. It was an immensely satisfying thing to do.

The only thing that I enjoyed even more was, when invited to the Resolutions Committee which drafts the National Democratic platform, I was allowed the exciting privilege of appealing for our kind of independent disarmament.

One of my committee, seated in the body of the hall, said that as I urged "abolish the Army, Navy, and Air Force," she heard a man gasp,

and then say, under his breath,— "she's right."

I'm telling you this because we here in the U.S. seem to do so little compared with your splendid campaigning, and are so wishful to have you know that we too are tackling the huge job.

Surely, deep under all the cynicism and fear there is that echo, in more hearts than we pacifists know, that in all we say of war-resistance and disarmament, we're right.

In March, 1936, the Independent Disarmament Amendment sponsored by the Women's Peace Union was introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Marcantonio.

Our Constitutional Amendment to outlaw war and preparations therefor is now again before the Senate of the United States and the Union is seeking a mover in the Lower House.

This and further information is to be found in a leaflet issued by the Women's Peace Union and may be obtained from 4 Stone Street, New York.

## Hitler And The Child

From a German Correspondent

YOU have published letters from a Dutch and from a Geneva correspondent on the question whether English children should be sent to Germany.

The answer depends on the child, its age, stage of development, and whether it is one of the "yes-children" mentioned by Kathleen Bartlett in your issue of March 13. I should not be prepared to say that no child should ever be sent to Germany, but I think that most children would suffer from a lengthy visit, for at an impressionable age the influence of

"atmosphere" on the child mind is incalculable.

From school age, or before, German children are taught that the Jews are the source of almost all the evil in the world. I have seen the book of Nazi nursery rhymes, entitled *Never Trust a Fox on the Heath, nor a Jew's Oath*.

I can assure you that it is in no way exceptional. I have copies of other children's song-books and of a Nazi school history book, on just the same lines. On the other hand the "Aryan" is the embodiment of all that is good and noble in humanity!

For the honour and sanity of the Germans it must be said that many, if not most, parents, and many teachers—who have not been dismissed—view this prostitution of education with

## INSPIRED BY THE P.P.U.

From Our Malta Correspondent

VALLETTA, March 27.

AN acquaintance of mine, a pupil in the Central School, has recently passed his examination and gained full marks in the English essay examination by choosing the subject "The horrors of war" inspired by a P.P.U. leaflet given to him by me.

### IS WAR NATURAL?

He writes:—

War! A small word, but what a great meaning. Many know only too well the meaning of war, yet they teach their children how to fight and kill, for they argue that war is natural. But is it natural? Not even the worst types of animals wage wars on members of their own species.

Animals are also a part of nature, and yet they do not kill for sport or ambition. Is man, therefore, lower in character than the animals he dominates?

A famous politician once said: "If mankind does not exterminate war, war will exterminate mankind." This statement seems to be turning into reality, for mankind is being destroyed. War destroys the youngest and the strongest and leaves the old and invalids to work so that the world shall not come to an end.

### WAR IN SPAIN

There is civil war in Spain. This magnificent country, famous for its Moorish buildings and ancient monuments, the home of many kings and famous navigators, is being shattered to pieces by its own people.

First, brother killed brother, now sister joins brother in this terrible business of killing—such is the work of war.

We should never uphold a government whose main object is to make the country greater by means of force of arms. Force does not give the desired results otherwise obtained by peace, for "Peace hath its victories no less renowned than war." War only destroys youth and lowers the morality of a nation.

### HORRORS

If man could only realize some of the horrors of the last war, and think of his children, then, for the sake of humanity in general, this fever of war now prevalent in Europe would come to an end. If man could do this, then he would have achieved the greatest success of all times. He would bring Peace.

abhorrence and try to counteract it.

But they have against them the might of the totalitarian State, and moreover they are haunted by the fear that their own children may betray them to the authorities. This has often happened, the child often not realizing what it was doing, and sometimes thinking it a duty to denounce an opponent of Hitler.

Finally there is no analogy with the case cited by your Geneva correspondent of the child visiting criminals in gaol. I firmly believe that the influence of an innocent child on an imprisoned criminal can be nothing but good, but Hitler is not in that position—yet.

## HEADQUARTERS' NOTES AND COMMENTS

By MAX PLOWMAN

96 Regent Street,  
W.1.

THINGS live so long as they retain the capacity to grow. Very often when they lose that capacity, they begin to be organized; and it is significant of the modern world that we speak little of growth and much of organization. For organizing living things usually means killing them. Men are organized for war preparatory to their being killed. They cannot be organized for peace: they can only live and exhibit that orderly development of society which is peace. So it is that we have "Organization for war" and in opposition a "Peace movement."

\* \* \*

We have lived to see that it is possible so to organize a man's life for the position of kingship that he will prefer any life to that of King of England. We have lived to see a Christianity so moribund with organization that it is totally incapable of effective life. Organized Christianity knows what rearmament means; but it has no more power to stop or even check rearmament than a babe unborn. Essential Christianity could only die if the life and death of Jesus became meaningless; but organized Christianity is now bound hand and foot with the grave clothes of self-defensive organization. It has become perfectly organized and quite dead. Able to look at the coming war and advise its members to prepare to take part in it.

\* \* \*

Some people want to organize the P.P.U., and in so far as they mean that they want to encourage its orderly democratic growth, I am entirely with them; but if they mean that they desire to convert the P.P.U. into an elective body of authority, having orders and regulations and a procedure similar to and indistinguishable in its workings from a trade union or other political organization, then I would ask them very sincerely to think hard about what the P.P.U. actually is before they speak much about what it ought to be. For it is pitifully easy to decide what a thing ought to be if you do not know what it is.

Remember how the P.P.U. began. It began with the determination of one man to be true in act to the dictate of his own heart and conscience, and with his invitation to others to take a similar step. With that act the founder of the P.P.U. did something bigger, I believe, than he knew; for in effect he laid again the foundations of democracy—a democracy not based, like the perished and crumbling democracies of Europe, upon devolved responsibility, but upon the acceptance by the individual of a total responsibility for himself. In consequence, every single member of the P.P.U. is the P.P.U. There is no P.P.U. apart from its individual members. The P.P.U. is, in fact, the total antithesis of the Roman Catholic Church or the fascist State in that it has no existence apart from the total individuality of its members. Their

(Continued foot of next column)

## GROUP NOTES

By JOHN BARCLAY

I AM constantly receiving letters complaining that I have not included accounts of meetings in these notes.

I could write four pages instead of 400 words. It becomes my painful duty to choose.

My choice depends largely on the type of meeting which will interest the majority or which will illustrate a new approach to the public ear.

This means inevitably that some of the most successful meetings are not mentioned.

This week I am trying to satisfy both my conscience and my critics—the still small voice and the largely vocal one!

Ipswich started its group three months ago owing to the invitation of the Rev. R. C. R. Godfrey. Helped by a devoted band of enthusiastic helpers, he has made it a powerful unit in our movement.

Recently they organized a public meeting which was a huge success.

Bertrand Russell and the Rev. F. N. James (with A. Ruth Fry in the chair) were listened to by more than 600 people: one of the largest meetings the town has known. Now the group is growing quickly and should become a centre for the whole of Suffolk.

Exeter and Guildford—both places which have a name for "laissez faire"—report overflow meetings with queues and people turned away.

High Wycombe is another sign of the times. On the edge of the Cotswolds—the last place that a casual critic would expect to be affected by the peace-fever—it has had a most successful rally and is already clamouring to be supplied with national speakers to speak to thousands.

And so it goes on. What does it all mean?

It doesn't surprise me very much because I believe we are on the eve of change in world opinion. It depends on the effort and courage we show—each one of us—now.

Every hour spent in training ourselves to stand by our principles and in explaining to others what we mean by this pacifism is a step nearer that change.

During March I spoke at two meetings of the Women's Cooperative Guild. Both gave me the longing to see the whole of the Cooperative movement throw itself into the forefront of the pacifist cause led by the Guilds.

Women have the power, if they would use it, to check the war spirit, and could give the extra impulse needed to establish peace as a way of life.

(Continued from column 1)

individualities are its life: it has no other. The pledge is our whole constitution. What it implies must be decided wholly and solely by the individual who signs it. The act of faith it incorporates is the same for everybody. The rules, regulations, and organization of the P.P.U. are just, precisely, and wholly, those which the individual's interpretation of the pledge impose upon him or her.

## The Notice Board

See also Group Notes

More sellers of PEACE NEWS wanted in Manchester. Anyone willing to help please communicate with W. Rowe, 40 Fairway, Sedgley Park, Prestwick, or go along any Monday or Tuesday between the hours of 1 to 2 p.m. to Piccadilly Cinema, Piccadilly, Manchester.

Headquarters have received 5s. from Misses Mary and Catharine Roger, 9 Forebank Road, but the town was not stated. Would they please supply this information.

## NOT HYSTERICAL PEOPLE

From Our Own Correspondents

While others were flocking to the country and the seaside on Easter Saturday to gain a well-earned rest, faithful members of the Wandsworth group remained at their posts selling PEACE NEWS in the streets of Wandsworth.

The valiant work of this group is surely a challenge to other groups to emulate this effort.

A repudiation that the P.P.U. consisted of a number of sentimental and hysterical people was made by Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard at a meeting at the Moot Hall, Colchester, last week.

He gave three arguments against war. The first was that it was futile, the second that it was unnecessary, and the third that it was wicked. The movement had men and women who had thought this thing out, and had said that whatever it might cost and whatever it entailed they would never touch this abomination called war, but which might better be called race suicide or mass murder.

Miss Vera Brittain spoke of the terrible consequences of mustard gas, that, she said, led her to pacifism in the Great War.

It was said that the country was re-arming to make a more reasonable temper in the world, but they would be more honest if they said that they were rearming to keep the swag that we got away with before the League of Nations was in being.

Mr. Middleton Murry said that the peace movement should have been inaugurated by the Church, for that would have been the reality of religion. On the contrary, the Church was going to be ultimately the bitter opponent of the movement, prepared to sanctify the abomination of war.

The meeting was the biggest held in Colchester for many years and mustered nearly 1,500, including an overflow meeting in Albert Hall.

### CONCORD

is a strictly vegetarian  
Guest House  
where pacifists will find congenial company. Non-residents welcome to meals  
Mrs. F. E. Morgan, Concord House, 23 Pembroke Villas, London, W.11  
Phone: BAY. 0736

## Ideas for Action

By DAVID SPRECKLEY

WE now have large quantities of posters and poster boards available at this office. I want to flood this country with them, so that people will say "pacifism is awake here . . . and here . . . and here."

Therefore:—

**Suggestion 5. Posters.** I appeal to everyone to order twice as many as they think they can use—and then to use them. From every window, every railing, every notice board let pacifism be broadcast. Groups, leaders, there are now special boards ready for wearing in the streets, so what about a Poster Parade? We had one, led by Dr. Sheppard, before our Hyde Park meeting, which was a great success.

Wear the boards back and front, walk at twenty yards intervals, and have a few people without boards distributing pamphlets in the middle of the pavement.

**Suggestion 6.** I'm just back from Penzance where they are anxious to have a P.P.U. tableau in their coronation carnival. This is an excellent idea and I hope many other groups are doing it. Penzance want to know some details as to how to arrange it, so I shall be glad to hear from any of the groups who are organizing tableaux.

**Suggestion 7** harps back to group organization. Every group with a membership over twenty, should divide up into teams right away. Pacifists will never educate themselves properly in large bodies. Many people will come to the meetings and never speak and never get their own problems answered; many others will stay at home feeling "Oh, they won't miss me, it doesn't matter if I go to that meeting or not." Split up into teams and then it does matter—each individual has the responsibility of "doing their bit." The little team (of ten approximately) can meet in someone's house, members will get to know each other well, and they will be able to act better together. A central committee (one member of each team) can coordinate activities and keep the teams informed.

Forgive me if I dwell on these routine matters, but before groups can put into practice the suggestions that are going to follow in this column, it is essential that they be properly organized.

### "ACROSS YONDER"

(A Mystical Adventure)

A Play in Three Acts by

THEODORA WILSON WILSON

Price 1s. 6d. Net (Postage 2d.)

From: Friends Book Centre

Euston Road, London, N.W.1,

or from the Peace Pledge Union,

96 Regent Street, London, W.1.

Note. The Author will book a limited number of Dramatic Readings without fee, to P.P.U. Meetings. Collection for P.P.U. Apply 11 Glenilla Road, London, N.W.3



# IT SEEMS TO ME . . . .

by  
**Ampersand**

## Partisans

**ARTHUR WRAGG**, addressing a P.P.U. group

recently, told a pretty story of a bit of public pacification of which he was a witness.

He was in a West End cinema when the news reel included pictures of the Spanish war. Someone in the audience hissed the soldiers of one side and was answered by a cheer for them. There was more hissing and more cheering which gradually became competitive and bad-tempered.

The next shot was of some American bathing girls. Someone, in a moment of brilliance, hissed them. There was a general laugh and someone else cheered. Next came a picture of a railway train. The cheering and hissing continued.

"Some were for the train," said Arthur Wragg, "and some were against it." And by this time the whole audience was so cheerful that they stayed vocal for the rest of the performance, cheering the heroes and hissing the villains. This in one of the most modern and expensive of West End cinemas!

## Begin at Home

**I**N his talk, by the way, Arthur Wragg was pleading for pacifists to take their faith with enough humour to stop it souring their relations with people who do not agree with it.

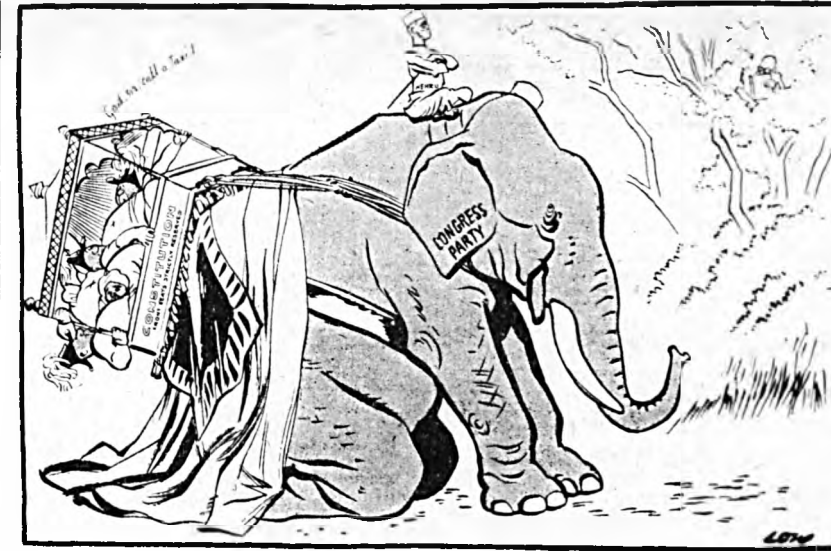
His attitude particularly appealed to me, because I've often thought when I've been industriously hewing out rude paragraphs against our recruiting sergeants, great and small, clerical and secular, that there ought to be a few more jokes against ourselves.

But where is one to start without giving offence? Oneself, I suppose, but, curiously enough, I can't think of any jokes against myself, though perhaps someone else could.

So if anyone has any jokes against himself (as a pacifist), I'll be pleased to hear them. There will be no prize for the best. That's part of the joke.

## ANGLICANS AND PACIFISM

**I**F George Lansbury, Canon Morris and Canon Sheppard were removed from the pacifist movement on the ground that they were members of the Church of England and therefore associated with a State that was associated with war, pacifist logicians might have gained a point, but pacifist tacticians would have lost a goodly number" is the opinion expressed by C. Paul Gliddon in an article "Pacifism and the Church of England" in the April issue of *Reconciliation*.



SIT-DOWN STRIKE IN INDIA.

(By arrangement with the "Evening Standard")

## Cure for Acidity?

**DAVID SPRECKLEY'S**

suggestion that pacifists should offer their services on blood-transfusion rosters prompted a friend to inquire whether there was a deep-laid plot to spread pacific blood through the country.

There's a story going round the halls of a man who received several blood transfusions from a Scotsman. On the first occasion he gave the donor £100 and thanked him; on the second £50 and thanked him; on the third £25 and thanked him. On the fourth he thanked him.

**Professor J. B. S. Haldane** has put it on record that the most alkaline blood ever tested was that of a conscientious objector, but I don't think he suggested it was more than a coincidence. It isn't so much the quality of the blood that counts, as what you do with it.

## A Human Story

**I**N parts of Germany now they have trunk roads, many miles long and without any cross-roads, all the minor roads being taken through tunnels or over bridges.

These roads, I am told by a woman who has just returned from Germany, have produced a new national sport. Children gather on the bridges and try to spit on top of the cars that flash by underneath at speeds of fifty or seventy miles an hour.

A nice, human story, and much more agreeable than many that come to us from Germany nowadays. Personally I should feel even more loth to drop bombs on children who spit at motor cars than on children who were merely "defenceless"—or even merely "innocent."

## WE DIDN'T SAY IT

Aerial warfare may produce a relatively quick result—if it does not it may destroy civilization altogether. **Air Vice-Marshal Gossage.**

The destruction of enemy air forces in their home ports before a declaration of war, and the destruction of enemy war industries at the beginning of hostilities will be as important as defeating an army or winning a naval battle. **Col. Thomas, German propagandist.**

It was difficult to watch with patience the nations piling up armaments on an ever-increasing scale, knowing that the ultimate effect of their action must react upon the standard of living of the people. **Mr. Anthony Eden.**

I sometimes think that one of the misfortunes of this and other democratic countries is that since the War the Government has been in the hands of men—and I am including myself—who spent their prime in dealing with pre-War conditions, and who have never discovered the new conditions created or revealed by the War. **Mr. Lloyd George.**

"The burden of defence has increased while the security afforded has decreased."

**Captain Liddell Hart** ("Europe in Arms") *News Chronicle.*

Many women have expressed to me their unwillingness to bring children into this disturbed world merely to become "cannon fodder."

**Sir Walter Langdon-Brown** in a letter to *Daily Telegraph.*

Can Europe possibly survive with 26 sovereign States armed to the teeth and with tariffs to the sky?

**Lord Lothian.**

There is . . . certainly no justification for the proposal that all building work except that connected with rearmament should cease. Indeed, such a policy would go far to destroy the economic stability of the country which the defence measures are designed to protect.

**Sydney Tatchell, President, Building Industries National Council.**

To occupy ourselves seriously with the idea of a northern defensive alliance would create a new danger zone, and produce suspicion where suspicion scarcely exists or is, at any rate, without foundation.

**Hr. Stauning, Danish Prime Minister.**

## WHY I AM A PACIFIST

### Essay Competition for Readers

**W**HY are you a pacifist? This question put to readers of *PEACE NEWS* must be capable of a number of different answers. It is possible also that some people if asked this question would find that they had no answer ready (what a lost opportunity for gaining a new member!).

All of us are pacifists because we think war wrong. But why do we think it wrong; what has brought us to this belief?

To enable the articulate to help the inarticulate and the inarticulate to help themselves, Lord Ponsonby, whose weekly article is such a popular feature of the paper, has offered a prize of £1 together with autographed copies of Canon Sheppard's book, *We Say No*, and Lord Ponsonby's own book, *Now is the Time*, for an original essay on "Why I renounce war and will never support or sanction another."

The winning essay will be published in *PEACE NEWS*.

### CONDITIONS

1. Essays must not be longer than 500 words, and not so much the views expressed as the manner of presenting them will be taken into consideration by the adjudicators.

2. All contributions should be addressed to Lord Ponsonby, Haslemere, Surrey, and must be received on or before May 1.

3. No passages from books, pamphlets or leaflets should be copied. A brief quotation in quotation marks is, however, permissible.

4. The form at the bottom of this article for the name and address of the competitor must be filled in and accompany the essay. Without it no contribution will be considered.

### PEACE NEWS ESSAY COMPETITION

Name.....

Address.....

### PARADING FOR PEACE

The Rev. Bryan H. Reed, a member of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, has arranged a peace poster parade through the streets of **Walthamstow** for today.

The parade, which assembles at 2.30 p.m. at the Men's Own Brotherhood Hall, Brettenham Road, Chingford Road, will leave at 3 p.m. to proceed to Cleveland Park Avenue. Here an open-air meeting will be held at which, among others, the Rev. Bryan H. Reed, the Rev. Lloyd Phelps, and the Rev. G. O. Cornish will speak.

It is hoped that with the followers from various churches and P.P.U. members in the district, the parade should number 70 or 80 people.

# Peace News

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The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union  
Taking the Constructive Pacifist Position, but  
providing news, information and an open forum  
Serving all who are working for Peace

April 10, 1937

## PEACE CANNOT BE IMPOSED

THE close attention with which the peace-lovers of the world watch the movements of President Roosevelt and his representatives is not infrequently a case of hunting for shreds of evidence to support preconceived notions. Thus, for example, there is more than a tendency in some quarters to interpret Mr. Roosevelt's very tentative inquiries as representing a desire to co-operate with Great Britain, as the leading democratic country of the world, in the joint role of the world's policeman. The idea is plainly that the dictators of the world, being potential criminals, have to be watched by the democratic peoples as being the only trustworthy and law-abiding citizens of the world.

But this is a principle that is fundamentally the same as the very principle that characterizes at least one of the dictatorships, namely the so-called "racial theory." In this connexion it is pertinent to recall the view of Professor Vambrey, the Hungarian lawyer, who, in a lecture in London on Sunday, declared that "racial theory" was but another name for "group hatred," its essential point being "the inherent superiority of a supposed stable race." And he concluded that "an organization of society could never be based on megalomania, no matter whether it was race, nationality, or religion."

But the thought that this is one of Mr. Roosevelt's ambitions is, undoubtedly, merely the offspring of a wish in the minds of those whose legalistic outlook can conceive of such a thing as enforcing peace. The difficulty in which the American President is placed by the prevailing system of power and prestige politics makes it impossible to say with certainty what he is really after. We would therefore give him the benefit of the doubt and trust that his efforts are directed toward something greater than mere efforts to force the dictators to be "good."

To remove the dictators from the list of possible war-makers is not only the desire of everyone, but is, in fact, the main task confronting the world. But the countering of force by force and threats by threats is the very last way of achieving this end. Only sanity can end madness, and any effort on the President's part to break with policies of fear and suspicion and to move toward a régime based on the good of all must receive the heartiest support from all pacifists, who can help by urging their own government to similar action.

## DO THE FACTS DISPROVE THE PACIFIST CASE?—5

IT may be that the catastrophe of a second world war is unavoidable, but should it occur I think it is supremely important that this country should not be involved in it. Moreover the policy which would keep Britain out of that war might even prevent it from taking place.

At the moment, the Powers are on the slippery slope to destruction. Worse still, there is not a single responsible statesman on the world's political horizon with the vision and courage necessary to reverse the engines and rescue the Powers from the suicidal policy they are pursuing. Hence civilization is running amok. Even our own vast armament bill of £1,500,000,000 for the next five years is not the end of the story, as every new committal but paves the way for still larger expenditures.

To make matters worse, Archbishops, Bishops, university professors, and other public persons are vying with each other in the pursuit of reasons for supporting vast armaments, while politicians, the press and the armament interests are daily proclaiming that in powerful armaments security is to be found. Thus every truth about war is being swept aside in the panic of war preparations, even the incontrovertible fact that the piling up of armaments increases fear, suspicion and distrust and, as Lord Grey, who was Foreign Secretary when the first world war broke out, has said, "predisposes to violence and catastrophe."

**Unless these tendencies are ended by the adoption of a bold, constructive peace policy, panic, fear, the lure of profit and the dread of a disastrous trade slump with all its attendant evils, will cause the armaments race to be prolonged and intensified, and will thus drive the Powers toward bankruptcy and despair, and thence to war. . .**

Ruinous as the present armaments policy is, Great Britain could no doubt stand the racket of it for a few years, but Germany and Italy, whose economic plight is well known, certainly cannot. Hence they will be driven to see in war the one chance, though but a gambler's chance, of avoiding the collapse of their regimes and finding salvation from an intolerable situation in new conquests.

It must therefore be counted as a major tragedy that the Government's armament programme is meeting with such a limited resistance. Unfortunately not one of the major political parties is attacking it root and branch, while even many peace organizations would appear to regard silence on the issue as the better part of valour.

What they all fail to grasp apparently, is that by piling up armaments and refusing to remove the causes of Germany's economic plight (for instance) for which the Treaty of Versailles and the closing-in of the big empires, our own included, are so largely responsible, they are driving Germany to war by compelling Hitler to choose between financial collapse

## What, Then, Shall We Do?

Asks

WILFRED WELLOCK

summing up his series of articles

*I* *IN the preceding articles of this series I have endeavoured to show how the methods of pacifism could be successfully applied in some of the most difficult situations in current international politics. I want in this concluding article briefly to state the case for the application of an out and out pacifist policy by Great Britain.*

and probably revolution, and a large-scale war. Indeed it is almost possible to locate that war even now.

WAR is threatened on two fronts—imperialism and the class struggle.

The course of events in the Manchurian and Abyssinian crises, and now over Spain, suggests that the big Powers are ready to come to an understanding on most imperial issues; that the National Government is extremely partial to the fascist Powers, and thus that the issue of the class struggle has superseded that of imperialism, and is likely to occupy the front of the international stage for some time to come.

True, Germany is demanding the return of her colonies, but she knows very well that this would not solve her economic problems. That demand, Hitler well realizes, is good propaganda, an excellent rallying cry, and so, with his eye on the Ukraine, he may be expected at the right psychological moment to offer to relinquish his colonial claims in return for British aid, or at least neutrality, in case of a war between Germany and Russia.

Such a war would satisfy Hitler's two chief aims: the conquest of territory rich in food and minerals, and the overthrow of bolshevism. Hitler believes that sooner or later a clash between fascism and communism on a wide front is inevitable—a view, by the way, that is very widely held.

It may be, of course, that as a preliminary to this conflict, Germany will seek to annex Czechoslovakia, but the plan of her attack upon Soviet Russia will be determined by the march of events, which at present cannot be foreseen. What cannot be gainsaid, however, is that the present policy of the Powers, for which this country must accept a large share of responsibility, is making for such a clash as I have indicated. If it comes, it will probably spread over the greater part of Europe, if not indeed of the world.

Moreover, it will completely shatter our civilization. For what we should have in such a conflict would be civil war in every country, and at the same time a class war on an international scale, red and white armies crossing frontiers willy nilly in order to assist their respective sides. Passion would be at its fiercest and inhumanity at its worst. The terror would be indescribable, while the massacre of modern weapons of warfare in such a con-

lict would be so devastating as literally to end the world we know.

I HAVE tried to face present tendencies and their probable outcome realistically. No less realistically I propose to deal with the remedy. Without hesitation I say that stark realism demands the application of pacifist principles in the present situation. What is wanted is a policy whose daring proposals will startle the world and unite in a solid phalanx against war and fascism all the socialist and democratic elements throughout the world. If war comes, the catastrophe will be so complete as to render futile all contemplation of the future.

Then let us say so, and act accordingly. Let us admit that we are going pell mell for the precipice, and that we are doing so because of our past follies. In other words, let us openly admit that we have all acted madly for a long number of years: before the War, at Versailles, and ever since, and then let us say that we think it is time someone tried to put things on a better footing and make a fresh start.

**Since this country has gained most from past mistakes and follies, it is up to us to give a lead in that direction. We ought to inaugurate a system of international economic cooperation to supersede the present system of imperialism and suicidal competition and exploitation. Also, in order to put an end to the growing class struggle, we ought to concentrate on making a rapid transition to a social system in which national economic and financial resources are brought under democratic control, and used to give economic security and the conditions of a full and free life to all. Finally we ought to disarm, acknowledging that in doing so we were taking the line of least risk, since another war would destroy everything we value.**

By taking this constructive line and sincerely trying to undo the wrongs of the past, we should pretty well insure ourselves against attack. But if we failed to do that, it would still be safer to disarm, since even Hitler could not make the German people exterminate a nation which refused to make war against them and had courageously sought to remedy past mistakes and to act justly toward the German nation.

In other words, this constructive policy would undermine the authority of dictators like Hitler, and hearten and inspire the millions of their subjects who today are looking for a way of escape from intellectual, moral and spiritual servitude.

THERE are many indications that unrest is growing in Germany, and is reaching convulsion point. We must expect it to do so, as it is incon-





Wilfred Wellock.

ceivable that a civilized society can exist indefinitely on other than a democratic basis. To deny the right of the human mind to function in the higher regions of human experience, and to endow military authority—for that is what it amounts to—with the sole right of determining the course of human life, both individual and national, is to ensure one of two things: social decadence or revolution.

The crisis that is now developing in both Germany and Italy over the population question is an indication of the cleavage which must necessarily exist between the people and the heads of a fascist State, and shows that in the last resort democracy is unquarable; that on vital issues it has the last word although its lips are sealed.

If, however, this country goes blundering on as it is doing, and takes no enlightened, constructive peace action, it may be driven by the force of circumstances to take sides against Germany and other allied fascist Powers in a second world war. In that case we should convince the German people that Britain stood solidly and ruthlessly behind all its past conquests, despite the suffering this entailed upon other Powers, and thus drive them into the arms of their oppressors.

Hence 1914 would be repeated and we should again behold the spectacle of scores of millions of people whose interests, hopes and aims are one, slaughtering each other in such diabolical fashion that only a handful would be left, who would be called upon to face the miseries of a desolated world.

But that is not all. As this country is sharply divided on the issue of the class struggle, any attempt to take sides in a European conflict (which is bound to be wrapped up with the class struggle) would unquestionably result in civil war here.

**And Spain is a timely warning of the utter hopelessness of trying to solve any social problem by the instruments of modern warfare. What a future for Spain, whoever wins in the present conflict.**

THUS to talk of a military alliance between Britain, France, and Russia, as so many are doing just now, is to intensify the armaments race and to drive the Powers into two vast armed camps.

A British government of the Right would never participate, alongside a

## POSSIBILITIES FOR GOOD INCALCULABLE

### Lansbury's Visit to Herr Hitler

From a Correspondent

THE similarity between Mr. Lansbury's coming visit to Herr Hitler on April 19 and the "concerns" of the early Quakers is pointed out in an interesting open letter to Mr. Lansbury, written by a "Quaker well-wisher."

Whatever may or may not have been accomplished by these and similar projects, it is quite certain that they contribute more than the war method toward laying the foundations for a permanent peace.

Mr. Lansbury does not expect that solely by his visit peace will be assured but believes that a spirit of co-operation and sympathy will do much to create better understanding between Britain and Germany. Furthermore it will be an opportunity for putting forward a point of view which Hitler may not have heard before in so simple a form.

The open letter says that Mr. Lansbury is

**"showing a faith and courage most of our leaders conspicuously lack. The possibilities for good of such a visit, undertaken in the spirit of goodwill and desire for understanding in which you will approach it, are incalculable.**

"Your project seems to be similar

to the 'concerns' of the early Quakers. For example, one woman Friend, Mary Fisher, braved the almost incredible hardship of seventeenth century travel across Europe to deliver a message to the Sultan—and accomplished it!

Toward the end of the nineteenth century another woman had an intimate interview with the Pope and found him ready to listen sympathetically to what was on her mind for him. I believe that your visit, too, will be undertaken in that deeply religious spirit with which, to your honour, your name has come to be associated in modern politics. You stand indeed to many of us (and I am no member of the Labour Party) for the 'politics of the Kingdom of Heaven.'

united front France and Soviet Russia, in an attack on the fascist Powers, as victory for their arms would mean the triumph of socialism or communism throughout Europe. On the other hand, a Labour government trying to do that would be confronted with a revolt of the Right, while any attempt of a Right government to give military aid to the fascist Powers would as certainly provoke a revolt of the Left. Unless we are extremely careful, therefore, this country may become simultaneously involved in a European war and in a civil war.

★ ★

BEFORE concluding, I would add a word of warning on the issue of the class struggle. I think it is supremely important that this country should find its way to a classless society via the path of constitutionalism, and that it should face now the alternatives which confront it, and all that these involve. The alternatives for this as for every other civilized country are:—

a. democracy carried to its logical conclusion, that is, the nation's economic and financial resources being nationally controlled in the national interest, and

b. dictatorship, involving a protracted period of revolution and terror.

It is now fairly demonstrable that fascism offers no hope of social freedom and economic security and well-being to the people, or of stability to capitalism—that is, to the privileged classes on whose behalf it is brought into being. Its terrors and repressions but pave the way for new revolutions and worse terrors.

Therefore let those who would check the normal and natural development of democracy by attempts to set up a fascist State, count the cost and take warning. Because fascism is the defence of privilege it must continually intensify its repressions, for which reason it can never return to democracy.

Hence it is bound to end in revolution sooner or later. And revolution involves a new reign of terror, which may be of long duration, before a return to democracy becomes possible. A Left dictatorship, on the other hand, is able, once it has secured financial and economic power, to resort to democracy, since by its policy of democratizing the benefits of its rule it is able to secure the complete sympathy and support of the people.

It is of profound importance that the people of this country, especially the privileged classes, which so often are predisposed toward fascism, should face these fundamental facts, and thereby help to save this country from the hell of terror and revolution through which so many countries are passing or seem destined to pass, and thus, perhaps, enable it by the courage of its policy to give encouragement and a lead to all those who are seeking what is the right of all, and what the modern world can easily give—liberty and all the other conditions of a free, full, and happy life.

To the realization of this most desirable end, disarmament would be of tremendous assistance, as democracy must necessarily find its maximum security and opportunity where there are no arms.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Christian Pacifist Crusade will be held at Whitefields, Tottenham Court Road, London, on May 6. Dr. Donald Soper will speak at 8.45 a.m., after which there will be a business meeting with some important business to transact.

The Society of Catholic Friends (Cynric Mytton-Davies, Elm Lodge, Harpenden, Herts.) is appealing for volunteers for speaking engagements and also asks members to assist their work by submitting reports of peace activity in their districts.

## PEACE MAKING IN PALESTINE

### Arabs' faith in Britain

THE view that this country had made inconsistent promises in wartime and had not yet given of its best to Palestine, was expressed by Mrs. Joyce Pollard, of the Peace Army, who has just returned from a visit to that country in a talk on "Peace Making—and Palestine" to the Guildhouse Fellowship at the Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, London, on Sunday.

Mrs. Pollard said that she and a young school teacher were sent to Palestine by the Peace Army.

**The Arabs had a tremendous faith in the British people but felt that they had been let down. They pointed to the promises made to them during the war when they hoped that we should help them to political independence, and complained that we had not given them the education and social services they needed. They saw their country being built up by Jews and turning into a Jewish State.**

She hoped that an attempt could be made to help the Arabs to build up their country and to stand side by side with the Jews without fear of domination, and wished that we could give the Jews a wide measure of understanding to enable us to interpret them to others and to take an interest in their great experiment. She found among the Jews, and especially among the women, a deep desire to be of service to their Arab neighbours and a hope that British peacemakers might help them.

## THE VOICE OF PACIFISM

SUPPORT for the pacifist position was demonstrated by a powerful minority at one of the many weekend conferences held over Easter.

While the conference, held at Scarborough and arranged by the Cooperative party, followed the Labour party line of supporting collective "security" with armed force if necessary, a strong section stood firm by unadulterated pacifism.

**When it came to a vote the pacifist minority mustered 766,000 votes against 3,427,000, the Women's Guild for the most part taking the same view as Mr. Lansbury.**

A recommendation to branches to form a committee to investigate how best they could fulfil their responsibility for the maintenance of world peace was the subject of a resolution adopted by the National Union of Journalists at their Easter conference at Torquay.

It was also agreed that this resolution should be put before the International Federation of Journalists with a view to its adoption in other countries.

## How to Improve Sunday Broadcasting

by R. M. HOLBROW

RADIO critics hard up for a subject, or faced with a shrinkage in "fan" mail, can always fall back on that old favourite, the Sunday programmes.

The alleged dullness of the BBC Sabbath fare has filled many a newspaper column and as Sir John Reith shows no signs of going "continental" the subject, doubtless, will provide material for many more.

Hundreds of homes are deprived of radio on Sundays, it is asserted, because of the absence of attractive items in the broadcast programmes.

**I am not going to launch yet another campaign for a Brighter BBC Sunday. Rather would I thank the BBC (assuming that the above assertion is true) for helping to establish a day of rest for wireless sets.**

In all too many homes radio has sunk to the level of a day-long background against which every sort of activity is conducted, including housework, eating, playing games, reading, even conversation. Radio solus, in these homes, is a rarity, an accident. After six days of non-stop wireless a respite should be beneficial to the listeners, if not to the sets.

But I do not think a radioless Sabbath is general. There are always the continental stations.

### THE ALTERNATIVE

I can remember amusing myself one Sunday evening, when I was still in the knob-twiddling stage, by idly switching from one unknown station to another without much interest in what I heard and regardless of the resultant discord. I believe others have been known to occupy themselves in a similar way!

An orchestra playing Grieg's *Peer Gynt* stopped my roving fingers. Reception was good. I listened. This music, sufficiently simple for my undeveloped taste, never fails to delight me. Then without warning came the bland voice of the announcer: "Mr. So-and-So will now tell us how he cured himself of stomach trouble." I listened no more.

This sudden descent from the sublime to the commercial was almost too much for my own stomach. My introduction to sponsored radio left me with no desire for further acquaintance. I understand, however, that this mixed diet of advertisement powder and entertainment jam is a popular Sunday fare in thousands of homes.

Slightly changing the metaphor, perhaps I might hazard a guess that dance music composers are better fitted than is Grieg to provide the "cream" for these "puffs." The clash is not too obvious. The abrupt transition from one to the other apparently does not infuriate, nor even

irritate. Listeners cheerfully swallow the whole and come back for more.

### GLORIOUS OPPORTUNITY

One business concern interested in selling "time" on the air claims that this publicity is welcomed in over half the homes of Britain. I do not know what facts can be produced to substantiate this astounding claim but to a pacifist with a dash of opportunism in his make-up the statement provides food for thought.

A ready-gathered audience of four million deserves something better than patent medicine advertising. If the pill manufacturer can boost his wares to

### STILL GOING UP

SINCE we published (a fortnight ago) a further list of libraries in which PEACE NEWS is displayed, we have been advised of its entry into libraries at:—

Bromley  
Burnt Ash  
Carlisle  
Newton-in-Makerfield  
Rochdale  
St. Helier  
Worcester

This brings the total up to 65.

this vast public why not the peace-maker? What better day than Sunday?

**Five minutes of Dick Sheppard, five minutes of appropriate music, five minutes of announcements, offers of special literature and so on, all tastefully and skilfully combined, would provide a memorable quarter of an hour. If a similar programme were to be presented regularly each week, surely the propaganda value would be immense.**

I put this suggestion forward entirely "off my own bat." Will readers air their views?

### What War Means

The battle shooting targets . . . should enable a considerable proportion of the men in each battalion to be trained to that degree of expertness which will, in the words of one of the instructors, enable him "to pick off at an unknown range the head of an Afriidi which looks like a tuft of grass." Throughout the course emphasis is laid on the necessity of teaching each man to think for himself in all essential matters such as distance judging, wind judging . . .

From *The Times*, March 20.

Please Order Your  
**PEACE NEWS**  
**EARLY**

**PACIFISTS MUST KNOW THE GALLOWS** is an expression of fear, hatred and despair—the raw material of war. Every inroad on cruelty strengthens mass resistance to the mass brutalities which threaten. Pacifists should therefore actively support abolition of the death penalty. Particulars and free literature can be had from The Secretary, National Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1

## Recent Publications

### A BOOK FOR THE MUSIC LOVER

FROM MONTEVERDI TO SIBELIUS. Basil Viney. Allenson. 3s. 6d.

Reviewed by Hedley Smart

WHO was Kalinnikoff? You will find the answer in this book. It is a competent survey of music from the sixteenth century to the present day, and deserves a place on the shelf of all music lovers.

Not all of us are going to agree with some of Mr. Viney's conclusions. For instance, to compare Smetana with Mozart seems to me like a heresy, so does any attempt to make Schubert a greater symphonist than Beethoven. Several composers are not mentioned. I looked in vain for Tallis, Sammartini, Cyril Scott and Hugo Wolf. And no one, not even Mr. Viney, is going to persuade me that Wolf's exquisite "lieder" are less important than Suppe's "Galatea"!

For all that here is a thoroughly readable and instructive book. Mr. Viney is not a pedant and keeps away from technicalities. He stalks through the ages, with two hundred composers on his hands, and writes crisply of their relationships, their lives and work. His avowed aim is to tell the average music lover just enough to make him want to learn more.

I recommend *From Monteverdi to Sibelius* to all those who want a quick work of reference (the chronological charts are extremely useful) and to everyone who is curious to know something of music's history.

And what a history that is!

### REVIEWS IN BRIEF

**A STATESMANSHIP OF PEACE: IF NOT WAR THEN WHAT? SPAIN—AND THE NEXT WAR!** John Haynes Holmes. The War Resisters League, 171 West 12th Street, New York City.

This pamphlet courageously tackles the difficult question as to what we can do when every effort to keep the peace has failed, and the enemy, who may be hostile to all progress, freedom and enlightenment, is bent on going to war. It urges all pacifists to practise a statesmanship of peace to take the place of the statesmanship of war. The argument is illustrated by a description of the events leading up to and following on the Spanish Civil War.

**WAR RESISTANCE.** William Floyd. War Resisters League. 171 West 12th Street, New York City. 3s.

This pamphlet is addressed to "those peace-lovers who by their acceptance of the war system enable governments to play into the hands of the militant minority, and especially to those active workers in the cause of peace who realize the futility of war but are not yet convinced of the value of war resistance."

As such it could scarcely be bettered. The arguments are clearly put and the whole position of absolute pacifism examined. Always the practical side is stressed. For example: "It is not necessary to show that pacifism will triumph in all circum-

# MASS MURDER

IS

# No Defence OF LIBERTY

ISSUED BY  
**PEACE PLEDGE UNION**

One of the new posters listed in  
*PEACE NEWS* last week.

stances, for war does not do that. If killing our fellow men is always wrong in principle, we need not prove that those who refrain from killing are always safe. Neither war-resister nor militarist is always safe. . . . A settlement made by other means than war is never so horrible as a military defeat, or a draw, and is usually more satisfactory than a victory by force of arms."

**EUROPE IN ARMS.** Captain Liddell Hart. Faber & Faber. 12s.

Captain Liddell Hart believes that the horrors of air warfare have been exaggerated and gives as his reason that since modern air forces depend on a large ground organization, which can hardly escape the prevailing chaos, the air arm may be limited if not crippled before it can properly get started.

The next war might produce the collapse of the attack before the collapse of civilization, in which case a sense of the ridiculous might bring the warring peoples to their senses before they could renew the war effort.

**PALESTINE AT THE CROSS ROADS.** Ernest Main. Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d.

In this book Mr. Main, who has a wide experience of Arab life, writes a calm and impartial account of the problems which face Jew and Arab in Palestine today.

Mr. Main gives with some detail the reasons why the British Government may decide to retain the Mandate for Palestine and adds that their withdrawal from Iraq has lost them support among the Arab and local Christians in Palestine who fear the consequences of compromising themselves should the British decide also to evacuate Palestine.

### PEACE PLEDGE UNION

*New Signatures of the  
Peace Pledge—*

Will Group Leaders receiving these please check that they are  
**LEGIBLE & COMPLETE**  
before passing them on to  
Headquarters?



## WHAT IS THE EFFECT ON THE AUDIENCE?



### Films

## TERRITORIALS BECOME FILM ACTORS

### More Militaristic Propaganda

THE value of the screen for the purposes of propaganda cannot be overestimated. It seems that the Territorial Army are aware of its importance as a means of stimulating recruiting.

Readers of PEACE NEWS may remember the report of protests against news reel propaganda which appeared in the issue of March 13. The propaganda on that occasion was insidious and not direct, but now it is developing into very direct propaganda.

The success of propaganda on the screen will be seen by the result of the showing of a Territorial film *Defence not Defiance* at the Odeon Theatre, Ealing last week.

After an appeal by Mr. Billy Merson, the comedian, 116 recruits were enrolled in the foyer. It is understood that if the film, which had not been previously shown, was approved by the Territorial Army authorities it would be exhibited throughout the United Kingdom.

It is propaganda such as this which creates a war mentality, and must be countered by pacifists.

Another film is to be made in which thousands of Territorials throughout North-East England will take part. The film will be shown at all the principal cinemas in Northumberland and Durham.

A typical day in the life of a Territorial during the camp period will be depicted, the building of bridges and railways by sappers, troops on the march and on manoeuvres, and an anti-aircraft brigade in action.

Recruiting sergeants will be on duty, and at the conclusion of the film they will answer questions. Bands of Territorial units, in full dress uniform, will play patriotic music in the cinemas where the film is being shown.

We pacifists must take notice of the success of this propaganda and do something to counteract it.

### THE REAL ARCHBISHOP

"There is the problem—so insistent, alas! at the present time—of the selfishness of nations, with its attendant spirits of jealousy, suspicion, and fear.

"There is ultimately only one way of overcoming it. It is Christ's way. 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself'—seek his good as truly as you seek your own, for your good is bound up with his.

"Christ himself upon his cross made all humanity his neighbour and gave his life for its good. His way may seem to the world mere foolishness and weakness. But it was through his self-sacrifice that he has won his empire over the souls of men.

"Those who follow his way with steadfast loyalty, however often they may be despised and defeated, know from his victory that this loyalty will be vindicated in the end."—*Archbishop of Canterbury in a Good Friday address at St. Sepulchre's, Holborn.*

### Do You Know—

## HOW FAST YOUR MONEY IS BEING SPENT?

WE have all been surprised at one time or another at the amazing rate at which we spend our hard-earned pence.

It is even more surprising to study how fast other people are spending our money.

At the present time the seven great military Powers, Great Britain, France, the U.S.S.R., Germany, Japan, Italy, and the United States, are spending money on armaments at the incredible rate of £2,632,000,000 a year.

This expenditure means that these Powers are spending £5,000 a minute on arms.

## LET PRIME MINISTER KNOW YOUR VIEWS

### How to Express a Protest

IMPRESSED by the suggestion often made at peace meetings that we should all write to the Prime Minister protesting against the Government's rearmament plan, a correspondent writes that:

"there must be many who, in the first burst of enthusiasm, resolve to sit down and write such a letter. But with the distraction of everyday tasks and the possible handicap of being unable adequately to express their views on paper, it is probable that many of them do not carry out their good intentions."

### Introducing the

## NEW HISTORY SOCIETY

ON April 5, 1929, 28 men and women inscribed their names in the membership book of the New History Society and resolved to work for "A United States of the World and a Universal Religion."

The New History Society was founded on that day, and since then has grown steadily, reaching out to all parts of the world.

Based on the principles of Baha-U-Llah and Abdul Baha, it is a free movement, inter-racial, international, and inter-religious. The pledge of membership is "to help in the formation of the new history of the world."

The plan of the New History Society "for the reconstruction of the human commonwealth" contains among others the following proposals.

1. Simultaneous and complete disarmament and the abolition of the armies, navies, and air forces of the world.

2. The establishment of a national peace department with a secretary of peace in every government.

3. A cooperative system of production and distribution of all the wealth and resources of the world.

4. The establishment of the "Parliament of Man," composed of representatives of the united States of the world.

5. Elimination of economic barriers and the preparation of a code of international law.

6. Abolition of capital punishment all over the world.

The New History Society has organized public meetings and international competitions.

Anyone interested should write to the Society's headquarters, 132 East 65th Street, New York. Sustaining members subscribe one dollar a year and receive the monthly publication *New History*.

Here are some suggestions.

1. Make the protest as simple as possible.

The following is a rough outline of a letter:—

The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.

10 Downing Street,

Whitehall, S.W.1.

Dear Sir,

I wish to protest strongly against the Government's plans for rearmament.

I feel that this policy, if carried into operation, would be the signal for an armament race among the nations of Europe, thus proving a source of danger rather than security to my own and to future generations.

As a citizen of the British Empire ruled by what is claimed to be a democratic government, I demand that consideration be given to the views of a large proportion of the community on this subject of rearmament and that some alternative proposals be put forward such as:—

(a) An international convention to bring about the abolition of poison gas in modern warfare.

(b) An international convention for the abolition of military aircraft and to consider the international control of civil aviation.

Yours truly,

2. But if such a draft be used alter the letter slightly so as to give it an individual character. Protests are apt to lose their effect if they give any indication of having been imposed upon the public on a mass basis. Cabinet ministers are probably very quick to detect the stereotyped letter of which one is simply a reduplication of another.

As an example of this point—

3. In many cases it would be possible to insert, before the first sentence, some phrase indicating the experience of the writer. E.g., "as an ex-Service man," "as the mother of two children," and so on.

4. Insert (or substitute) some argument or proposal of your own in the draft.

5. Vary your adjectives, and so on. E.g., "emphatically" instead of "strongly."

6. Use your own notepaper.

### What Can I Do For Peace?

READ

### "YOUTH CAN STOP WAR"

By Arthur H. Bird

Foreword by Dr. D. Soper, M.A.

1s. 2d.

Post free from Author  
LIME TREE GROVE, THORNE, DONCASTER

# "Dear Sir....."

Letters to the Editor should be as short as possible and written on one side of the paper only. Owing to pressure on space we reserve the right to publish extracts from letters.

Correspondents must send their names and addresses, though not necessarily for publication.

## BUDDHISTS AND WAR

WE cannot reply for the Buddhist organizations in London, but we assure your correspondent "Inquirer" that the Buddhist Mission in Liverpool is wholeheartedly pacifist, and its leaders are agreed that they cannot conceive of any other interpretation of the Buddha's teaching.

It may be of interest that, when the Abbot Chao Kung (formerly I. Trebitsch-Lincoln) was in custody in Liverpool, the leaders of this mission met his associates—men and women of international European education and representative of Buddhist culture—and put the question of pacifism to them.

Their reply was unanimous: no person could serve as a soldier and rightly call himself a follower of the Buddha.

It must be admitted that there are Buddhists who try to fit their religion to the "expediency" of militarism, as also do many Christians. It can, however, be truthfully asserted that not one life has ever been taken in the name of the Buddha.

N. R. TINKLER.

GEO. H. YOXON.

Organizers, Liverpool  
Buddhist Mission.  
18 Langham Street,  
Liverpool, 4.

## FOOD-SHIP

May I thank S. L. M. Saunders for his most helpful suggestion? As a beginning I am going to stop one meal per day and am sending you a small donation as a symbolic first step in international cooperation, for the purpose of an Anglo-German PEACE NEWS food-ship.

I do agree entirely with your correspondent as to the division equally between our own distressed areas and Germany. It would (apart from its inherent justice) prevent a certain section of the press from mis-reading it as an effort of those who are "friends of every country but their own."

DAVID A. PEAT.

Borrers Platt,  
Ditchling,  
Sussex.

## CIVILIZATION

For the last four months I have paid a short weekly visit to a "worker" who has been dying painfully of cancer. I know that such a case is only one of thousands, and that the sight and smell of such are with the nurses all the time, with visitors for but a space.

I suspect that cancer is a "civilized" disease; or as a boy once said in class, "We have such things because we are more 'advanced.'"

An additional argument for my pacifism is the fact that such cases could be avoided, if we spent money as freely on research for prevention of disease as we do on research for the conduct of war to defend what we call "our heritage."

J. ATKINSON.

27 Ella Road,  
London, N.8.

## SCOUTS AND PACIFISM

WITH reference to the article in the current number of PEACE NEWS on Scouting and pacifism, I should be very interested in any further information you can let me have on the attempted reply to Lord Somers' statement.

I happen to be one of the assistant commissioners in the Wood Green district of the Scout organization, and I took the matter up with Mr. Gay, the district commissioner.

I feel we have got to aim at pacifism being permitted in the movement, although we can hardly anticipate the movement becoming pacifist itself. Also whatever is done should be done, if possible from within the movement rather than from outside. One thing we shall need to know

is the number of pacifist Scouts and Rovers and, to prevent a lot of redundant effort, what moves have already been made. It is on this last point that I should be glad of any information you may have at your disposal.

W. D. WRIGHT.

8 Oakfield Road,  
Southgate, N.14.



All well-wishers of the Boy Scouts must feel indignant at the proposal to make the movement an appanage of a militant State; or to make the boys "servers" in the sacrifices to the god Mars.

In its earlier days there was much prejudice against the movement under the suspicion that it was only a covert form of military discipline.

Are its responsible leaders now going to confirm that suspicion? Is this but the thin end of the wedge?

Such an act will destroy half its influence as an international fraternity.

E. PARSONS.

26 Park Avenue,  
Oswestry.

## A BAD IMPRESSION

I was not a little disturbed to read the statement of Brig-Gen. Crozier to which prominence is given on the back page of March 27 PEACE NEWS.

It is impossible to deal with all the implications of such a statement in a letter, but one just wonders what justification there can be for retaining arms to coerce a fascist minority, whilst refusing to rearm to meet the menace of a fascist ridden Germany or Italy.

Again, such statements are calculated to create the impression, already widely held, that pacifism is merely the creed of one political party in the State.

W. MARTIN ANDREW.

30 Richmond Wood Road,  
Bournemouth.

## CHURCH ASSEMBLY PROTEST

Having read the protest against the Church Assembly decisions in your March 27 issue, I am writing to my friend Canon Sheppard to say that I am unable to sign it unless the meeting strikes out the word "modern."

In his preliminary letter the Canon announced that the resolution would "urge the Anglican Church as a whole to regard war as essentially wrong, and as such never to be employed by Christians." He made no qualification. That surely expresses our Lord's teaching and example.

Let then every Anglican write at once to Canon Sheppard, 1 Amen Court, St. Paul's, E.C.4, refusing to sign unless the word "modern" be withdrawn.

(Rev.) W. M. TEAPE.

Bymoor,  
27 Firsglen Road,  
Winton, Bournemouth.

## NOT UNFROCKED?

In your issue of March 13 you published a letter signed by F. C. Townsend. I have discussed this with cultured Spaniards who have long been resident in Madrid, and they tell me there is no foundation for Mr. Townsend's statements, which have been made before and publicly contradicted, without refutation, by Juan Garcia Morales.

It seems unlikely too, that a respectable and well-informed Valencian paper would publish articles signed by J.G.M. as "priest" if it was known that he had no right to the title.

YOUR SPECIAL  
CORRESPONDENT.

Castellon-de-la-Plana,  
Spain.

## PACIFIST PAMPHLETS

State Housekeeping.  
Is There no Better Way?  
Fear, The Dictator.  
The Laws of Peace.  
Two Cigarettes for Peace.  
Sanctions Junction, Change Here for Peace.  
Pacifist's ABC.  
The Great "If."  
The above can be obtained from the author, A. Ruth Fry, Thorpeness, Suffolk.  
Price 1d. each.  
Larger quantities at reduced prices.

## CAUSE OF WAR'S CAUSE

IN his article in PEACE NEWS for March 6, I think Lord Ponsonby was unfair to those who do not agree with him, when he declared that "a moment's thought" was all that was necessary to "see quite clearly" that war was not caused by the evil in men's natures. Many people have, after many hours' thinking and seeking after truth, come to believe that wars are caused by the sin of men.

Surely the reasons Lord Ponsonby gives for war are due to men's sin? Economic conditions and imperialist empires do not just happen. Political policies of imperialism, expansion, and economic exploitation are due to men's selfishness, which is one of the world's biggest sins. The absence of machinery for negotiation and conciliation is due to lack of understanding and lack of sympathy concerning other people. These things are sins when they are deliberate, in the same way that deliberate folly is a sin.

I entirely disagree with Lord Ponsonby when he says that self-improvement will not help a man in his work as a pacifist. Which man will find it easier to resist the temptation to enlist to defend his country and friends by attacking someone else's, or to murder to protect his rights, or to commit the barbarities of war—the man who is brutal, jealous, and deliberately ignorant of other people's rights, or the man who is unselfish, loving, kindly and generous, and who seeks to understand and sympathize with the difficulties of others? And which of these two is most likely to impress others when he talks of pacifism—the man who practises what he preaches, or the man whose life is the absolute negation of what pacifism implies?

For those who are pacifists because they are seeking to follow Christ, pacifism is a way of life, and the right spirit is as necessary in everyday life as in international relationships.

The avoidance of war may be possible without much change taking place in men's hearts, but true peace, justice, and goodwill between all men will only come about by fearless and consistent striving after the ideal of the brotherhood of man, by willingness to sacrifice self for principles and for the sake of others, and by a faith in God, the Father of all men.

L. A. TARLTON.

23 Campbell Road,  
Walthamstow, E.17.



Late Letters

## THOSE CORONATION CROWDS

"WHEN everybody is in the streets there is certainly work for peace to be done." This statement made by Max Plowman in PEACE NEWS on March 20, must be considered very carefully, for at first sight it seems undeniably true.

But there is danger hidden in it. What will be the nature of those crowds in the streets? The cheering crowds that will line the coronation route are surely of the same mentality as those that cheered and sang the national anthem on that fateful night in August, 1914.

Peace propaganda would not only be wasted in the midst of such a demonstration of nationalism, but it might cause hostility to our movement that would take years to overcome.

One would not expect to convert a drunkard to abstinence when he is in the middle of an orgy of drinking. One would, however, most likely succeed on the morning after. So I sincerely believe that we shall do best to leave the coronation severely alone. Afterwards, however, when the captains and the kings have departed, our efforts should be redoubled.

RONALD F. PHILLIPS.

16 Middleham Road,  
Edmonton, N.18.

## Atrocities in Samoa

I was glad to have an opportunity of telling (in PEACE NEWS, March 20) a little of the story of the brave Samoan people who dared to build their local government on the lines of the Sermon on the Mount in face of the opposition of the military dictatorship of the late New Zealand Government. Many members of the present Labour Government of that land protested very strongly against the atrocities committed before and after the martyrdom of Tamasese.

I believe they have done all they can to atone for it by wise government in Samoa, but nothing can alter the fact that the previous atrocities did much to lower British prestige in the Orient, nor can it bring back Tamasese or the ideals for which he stood. But to us who are striving also to do our share for the coming kingdom of peace and righteousness it is an encouragement and example to know of such men as Tamasese and other members of the Mau and to remember his brave words as he lay dying in agony:

"I would that I could have taken every bullet into my body if by so doing I could have brought peace."

MARY DRURY.

24 Ashlone Road,  
Putney, S.W.

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PUBLIC LIBRARY?

## PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN BRIEF

### CANADA

Mr. Aberhart, the Premier, introduced in the Alberta Legislature on March 30 a Social Credit Bill providing for an administrative commission and for authority to engage the necessary experts. This was hailed as a capitulation to the back-bench rebels.

Major Douglas is to be invited to be chairman of the commission.

A bill endowing the Canadian Government with the widest powers for the manufacture, import and export of war munitions was introduced on March 31 in the Dominion House of Commons.

### EGYPT

The Egyptian delegation for the Capitulations Conference at Montreux left Cairo on April 3, after having received a unanimous vote of confidence in Parliament. The abolition of the Capitulations is the primary object of the conference.

### GREAT BRITAIN

It was reported on April 6 that a resolution will be submitted at the forthcoming Liberal Party Conference calling upon the Government "to implement the unanimous recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Manufacture of and Traffic in Arms, which it set up."

Another resolution urges "that the cost of armaments should be met out of revenue."

### HONG-KONG

Proposals to spend about £8 millions on strengthening the defences of Hong-Kong were revealed on April 2.

### INDIA

A telegram from Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., to the Viceroy of India, imploring him to arrange a meeting with Congress leaders to discuss a way out of the deadlock was reported on April 2.

"Anti-Constitution" day (April 1) was marked by a general strike.

Minority coalition ministries have taken office in each of the six provinces where Congress has a majority, it was reported on April 4.

A resolution appealing to Mr. Baldwin to stop the proposed ox-roasting ceremonies in Great Britain during the coronation festivities was passed at a public meeting in Bombay on April 5. Such ceremonies, it was declared, were viewed by millions of his Majesty's subjects with horror.

### JAPAN

The Japanese Diet was dissolved suddenly on March 31. Elections for the new House will be held on April 30.

### LITTLE ENTENTE

The Permanent Council of the Little Entente concluded its Belgrade meeting on April 2, when a communiqué was issued expressing the belief that the most dangerous period in the European situation was over.

It was also declared that the three States in the Entente, though they adopted a conciliatory attitude, were ready to defend their national rights.

### SPAIN

A Note declaring assistance it had rendered to the Spanish Government to be its duty under the Covenant was handed to the League Secretariat by the Mexican Government's representative on March 30.

The insurgents were reported on April 1 to have begun an offensive

on the Basque front, although about the same time Government successes were reported from the Cordova and Guadalajara fronts.

### TURKEY

According to reports of March 31 new laws relating to the military duties of Turkish citizens have been submitted to the National Assembly whereby the unconditional service in war time of every male and female between the ages of 18 and 65 is established.

### U.S.A.

A big increase in the import and export trade between the United States and Great Britain was reported on April 2.

An unauthorized sit-down strike of 2,200 Ford employees at Kansas City began on April 2.

An amendment which would have made these sit-down strikes illegal was defeated in the Senate on April 5.

On April 2, the twentieth anniversary of President Wilson's famous War message to Congress: "The world must be made safe for democracy," President Roosevelt denied that the United States had any intention of moving in the matter of an international Peace conference.

Mr. Cordell Hull made a striking appeal to the countries of the world to give up the armaments race and join in "a concerted effort to rebuild international political and economic relationships upon a basis of friendliness and cooperation" when he spoke in New York on April 5.

### YUGOSLAVIA

Hundreds of arrests were made on April 5 in Belgrade following an anti-Italian demonstration on the occasion of the visit of Dr. Benes, the Czechoslovak President.

## New Ban on German Activity in S.W. Africa

AN official protest has been sent by Germany to the Government of the Union of South Africa against the proclamation which forbids foreigners in the mandated territory of South-West Africa (formerly a German colony) from taking part in political organizations.

The proclamation was described in the note of protest as a "combative measure against Germans in South-West Africa." The note refers to the report of the South-West Africa Commission "on unproved allegations on which the proclamation is based."

In general the proclamation aims at stopping Nazi activities in South-West Africa.

It prohibits the membership of public bodies by non-British people, except by consent of the authorities, and all those who are already members of such bodies must resign.

The reaction in the German press was that of indignation. A writer in the *Diplomatic Correspondence* asserted that a mandate for a territory did not give a Power the right of guardianship over opinion.

Ask your Newsagent for  
PEACE NEWS  
Weekly

## PLANS FOR PEACE WEEKS

### Summer Activity

SPRING, with its promise of finer weather to come, is stimulating many organizations to lay their plans for the peace weeks which seem likely to become an important feature of summer activity.

At Bingley it is hoped to hold a peace week soon after the coronation celebrations, and the chairman of the urban district council is to preside over a preliminary conference.

The Mayor of High Wycombe, who is also chairman of the L.N.U. branch, has issued a public invitation to "all political parties, churches, and societies interested in furthering the cause of peace" to take an active part in a peace week.

At Finchley the local peace council and L.N.U. branch are running a peace week from April 18 to 25, while the following week will be peace week in Sheffield, where the peace council is the organizing body.

### "PRECAUTIONS" AGAIN

The newly-formed St. Pancras Peace Council is making its first public activity an attempt to convince citizens of the futility of anti-gas "precautions."

The borough council is sending the air raid "precautions" officer and it is hoped to obtain a first-rate speaker to deal with the suggestions he will probably make for rendering homes gas "proof." There will be ample opportunity for questions and discussion at this meeting, which will be held at Youth House, 250 Camden Road, N.W.1, on Monday week.

## YOUTH versus MONEY

### What Enthusiasm Can Do

From a Correspondent.

Newark now has its Youth Peace Council.

Delegates from the Lincoln Youth Peace Council, Nottingham University Socialist Society, Nottingham University Joint Peace Council, Newark branch of the L.N.U., and local youth organizations were present at a meeting on Thursday of last week, when the decision was taken to proceed with the formation of a youth peace council, affiliated to the British Youth Peace Assembly.

Mr. H. E. Street, junior, chairman of the Newark Peace Society, who had convened the meeting, and to whom chief credit is due for rousing the peace consciousness of the town, presided, and announced that it was hoped to hold on "peace Sunday," in June, a united open-air peace service in Newark.

Mr. H. B. Williams, President of Nottingham University Socialist Society, said that the forces which made for war had "the power of the purse."

"But we on our side have youth and enthusiasm," he said, "which can, if sufficiently roused, defeat that power of the purse."

Dr. H. P. Goldsmith, of Newark L.N.U., said it was time the churches "said a great deal more on the subject of peace—much more emphatically than they are doing at the moment."



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# Peace News

April 10, 1937

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AT THE FOOT  
OF THIS PAGE

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

1d. per word, minimum 1s.  
Box number 6d. extra

### DRAMATIC

**CAN YOU ACT?** Use your talent for peace by joining the International Pax Players Association. Non-sectarian, non-political. Particulars from Mrs. E. Eunice Horner, 48 Arlington Street, London, N.1.

**YE KING'S STONE PRESS**, 20a Lower Teddington Road, Kingston-on-Thames. If you are interested in peace read *MOLOCH* by Winifred Carter, 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d. by post). "Most affecting. It depicts the agony of war in the home and in the heart of a mother." *Daily Sketch*.

### HEALTH TREATMENT

**MISS J. D. WALLINGTON**, health practitioner, osteopath, bonesetter, treats all conditions of ill-health by natural methods; particularly successful with nerve and digestive cases. Consultations by appointment. 1 Ashley Place, S.W.1 (near Victoria Station). Victoria 0131. Residential telephone, Weald (Kent) 53.

### ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES

**ALBUMS, SCROLLS, &c.**, from 1 guinea to 100 guineas. Battley Brothers Ltd., Printers and Publishers, The Queensgate Press, Clapham Park, S.W.4.

### LECTURE

**MODERN CULTURE INSTITUTE.** Dr. Har Dayal, M.A., Ph. D., will speak on Thursday, April 15, at 8 p.m. at the Caxton Hall on "The Wisdom of Shakespeare." Free.

### LITERARY

**THE PACIFIST PLAY OF 1937**  
**KNOCK, KNOCK, KNOCK**  
By H. Allan Smith & W. A. Rathkey  
one hour—prose and verse  
Performing rights £2 2s. P.P.U. members £1 1s  
Particulars from  
6 Cavendish Road, Brondesbury, N.W.6

### MEETINGS

**"SI VIS PACEM PARA PACEM"**  
**"LIBERTY AND FRATERNITY"**  
**"ACTA NON VERBA"**  
Addresses given on above subjects  
Sundays, 11 a.m., Lindsey Hall, Notting Hill Gate. All welcome.

**FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION** (London Union). A Fellowship Hour, for communion with God and each other, led by Rev. Alan Balding, is being held the third Monday in each month from 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., at 165 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

### POSTERS

**PEACE POSTERS** for the times. Samples on application to the Secretary, Northern Friends' Peace Board, Spring Bank, Rawdon, near Leeds.

**EIGHTEEN NEW POSTERS** (words only) now available. Double crown size 2d., and some also crown size 1d. List of captions on application. P.P.U., 96 Regent Street, W.1.

**POSTER BOARDS** for poster parades and pamphlet sellers: double crown 2s. each. Crown (ladies' size) 1s. each. Obtainable from Peace Pledge Union, 96 Regent Street, London, W.1.

### SERVICE

**BUDDHIST MISSION, LIVERPOOL.** Service 6.30 p.m. at 18 Colquitt Street, Sunday, April 11.

### SITUATIONS Vacant

**SPANISH, FRENCH.** Cambridge graduate, schoolmaster, member P.P.U., seeks post scholastic or otherwise. Burton, Cotlake, Trull Road, Taunton.

### WHERE TO STAY

**DERBYSHIRE HILLS.**—Vegetarian Food Reform Guest House. Alt. 600ft. For happy holiday or restful recuperation. Increased accommodation. Central heating throughout; h. and c. water in all bedrooms. Central for conferences.—A. & K. S. Ludlow, The Briars, Crich, near Matlock. Tel.: Ambergate 44. Station, Ambergate (L.M.S.)

**BUNGALOWS (FURNISHED).** Minute water's edge. From £2 according dates. State number party. Nature's Way, Beach, Shoreham, Sussex. Stamp.

## DIARY OF THE WEEK

### April

**10 (Sat.)** 2.30 p.m. M.O.B. Hall, Brettenham Road, Chingford Road, **WALTHAMSTOW**; assembly of poster parade leaving for

About 4.30 p.m. Cleveland Park Avenue, adjoining High Street, **WALTHAMSTOW**; open-air meeting to be addressed by Revs. Bryan H. Reed, Lloyd Phelps, and G. O. Cornish.

3.30 p.m. King's Weigh House, Church Hall, Thomas Street, **LONDON, W.1**; Rev. Leslie Artingstall on "First principles and their applications"; 6 p.m. members' business meeting; 7.30 p.m. Rev. William Dick on "The church and the community in the light of Christ's redemptive purpose"; F.o.R. London Union.

7 p.m. Adult School, Friar Lane, **NOTTINGHAM**; social to celebrate fusion of No More War Movement with P.P.U.

7.45 p.m. Beckenham Public Hall, Bromley Road, **BECKENHAM**; debate between Nigel Spottiswoode and Reginald Bridgman on "Pacifism or collective 'security'"; Beckenham and Penge Peace Council.

**11 (Sun.)** 8.15 p.m. Rex Cinema, **WILMSLOW**; film, *Thunder in the air*; address by Thomas Southall; P.P.U.

8.30 p.m. Battersea Town Hall, Lavender Hill, **BATTERSEA**; Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard and Dr. Alfred Salter on "Christ and Peace"; F.o.R.

**12 (Mon.)** 7.30 p.m. Albert Hall Institute, **NOTTINGHAM**; public meeting to be addressed by Marquis of Tavistock on "War and Poverty—Is Social Credit the cure?" P.P.U.

8 p.m. Wykeham School, Aboyne Road, Neasden Lane, **WEST WILLESDEN**; Nigel Spottiswoode on "Aims and objects of the P.P.U."; Willesden Labour party.

**13 (Tues.)** 1.20 to 2 p.m. Friends House, Euston Road, **LONDON, N.W.1**; Helen Topping on "Peace and Internationalism—New Japan"; Peace committee of London Friends.

8 p.m. Methodist Church, High Street, **HORNCHURCH**; meeting to be addressed by Philip C. Hyatt; P.P.U. and F.o.R.

8 p.m. Friends' Hall, Pottergate, **NORWICH**; Public Meeting to be addressed by David Spreckley and Thomas Southall on "Constructive Pacifism"; P.P.U.

8 p.m. Methodist Church, High Road (between St. Leonards Church and Streatham Common), **STREATHAM**; Arthur Golding on "The Christian pacifist and air-raid 'precautions'"; F.o.R.

**14 (Wed.)** 7.30 p.m. Bishop Street Church School (Town Hall Square), **LEICESTER**; Miss Mary Gamble (P.P.U.) and Mr. Wilfred Wellock (N.M.W.M.) at social to celebrate fusion of No More War Movement with P.P.U.

8 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, Derby Road, **WATFORD**; public meeting to be addressed by Miss Thorneycroft; P.P.U.

8 p.m. Concord House, 23 Pembridge Villas, **NOTTING HILL GATE**; J. Allen Skinner on "The P.P.U. and imperialism"; P.P.U.

**15 (Thurs.)** 7.30 p.m. Foresters' Hall, **LEWES**; Public Meeting to be addressed by Miss Ruth Fry and Frank Hancock; Lewes F.o.R.

8.15 p.m. 16 Russell Square, **LONDON W.C.1**; Mr. Leonard Barnes at London Speakers' Group; London Regional Federation of the League of Nations Union.

**16 (Fri.)** 8 p.m. Town Hall, **LEYTON**; concert of music and dances of India and Spain, addresses by V. K. Krishna Menon and Reginald Sorensen; tickets 1s. from Ellen Richy, 135 Dyers Hall Road, Leytonstone; Leyton Spanish Medical Aid Committee.

8 p.m. Mitchell's Arcade Cafe, **WORTHING**; discussion between Canon Morris (P.P.U.) and Dean of Winchester (L.N.U.); P.P.U.

8.30 p.m. Tetherdown Hall, **MUSWELL HILL**; two plays. *Aria da Capo* (Edna St. Vincent Milay) and *The Trial of Philippe Vernier* (translated from the French by Helen Carpenter), produced by Stuart Rose; Tickets 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. from Stanley Offer, 17 Lyndhurst Avenue, London, N.12; Youth Group Players.

**18 to 25 (Sun. to Sun.) FINCHLEY**; peace week arranged by local peace council and L.N.U.

## ACTION—NOT APPLAUSE

**DESPITE** the fact that it is a Government dockyard town, **Plymouth** showed great interest in pacifism at a Peace Pledge Union meeting held in the Guildhall there last Friday, when Canon "Dick" Sheppard, Lord Ponsonby, Canon Stuart Morris, and Miss Mary Gamble were the speakers.

Dr. Sheppard said he was "beaten" when, up and down the country at big meetings, speakers were warmly applauded, even escorted to stations, but the people themselves did little individually.

"War," declared Canon Morris,

"destroys the fatherhood of God and disrupts the brotherhood of man," while Lord Ponsonby described war as an offence to man's intellect and an outrage to his conscience.

Miss Mary Gamble appealed to all women to use their imagination to foster the cause of peace.

The packed meeting showed close attention and a half hour given to questions was well used.

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